

# THE WHIG STANDARD.



"Flag of the free! thy folds shall fly,  
The sign of hope and triumph nigh."

FOR PRESIDENT,  
**HENRY CLAY,**  
OF KENTUCKY.

WASHINGTON.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 30, 1843.

## THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

Political events are fast shaping their course. Coming events cast their shadows before them, and from the shape of those shadows, it is easy to perceive what is approaching. Who can any longer doubt that Mr. Van Buren is to be the candidate of one party and Mr. Clay of the other? The withdrawal of Mr. Buchanan from the canvass, and the declaration of his organ that he will support the nominee of the National Convention, when it is already ascertained who that nominee must be, dispels every doubt which before hung upon the future. The coast is now clear to Mr. Van Buren: he will be the nominee, and he will be defeated. Never did political events ripen with greater rapidity than they have within the last three weeks. At the opening of Congress the Calhoun men, the Buchanan men, and even the three Cass men in Congress were all buoyant with hope. But there came a frost, a killing frost, from the North, that nipt their hopes in the bud, and soon they drooped and withered. Mr. Van Buren's friends can say, "we came, we spoke, we determined," for such indeed was the celerity with which every other candidate was whistled down the wind, and himself made lord of the ascendant.

Mr. Ritchie was delighted with this rapid consummation of his hopes, and was in most excellent humor. So was not others.

"He was in such admirable good humor with the Democratic party generally," says the Spectator, "and himself in particular, from recent demonstrations of harmony in Washington and elsewhere, that he could not lay aside his smiles for alteration. We, from the same events, have no smiles. We cannot see in them the realities of present peace, or the harbingers of future success. In the organization of Congress, and in its proceedings since, we see dissatisfaction deepening, and the shades of suspicion darkening all around. It is plain that on the tariff and 21st rule the Democratic party are not united; and the South, with a Democratic majority of two to one in the House, still finds all of the Democratic policy, which is vital to her, as far from being realized as ever. In this state of things, we turn to all in the South who, either in profession or reality, regard the principles of the Democratic party, for friendly co-operation. If they are united and resolute, something may yet be done, and the party be saved. To talk of a party having principles which, with a numerical power of two-thirds, it cannot carry out, is absurd. It has them not; and those who deem them paramount must look to other means for their enforcement. It is not, then, from hilarity, but from heaviness of heart, that we hasten to extend all the courtesy in our power to the Enquirer, in answering his questions."

The editor of the Spectator sees clearly what the fate of the party is to be—what a defeat it is destined to meet; but Mr. Van Buren and his friends do not perceive this. They rush on in their course, and because their intolerance silences some and intimidates others, think that they have secured the union and hearty co-operation of all. They will be as much and as sadly deceived as Mr. Van Buren was when, after the election of Presidential electors had taken place in 1840, he expressed to a friend his entire confidence, his knowledge, indeed, derived from letters from his friends in different States of the Union, that his election was certain, when, within twenty-four hours from that declaration, the astounding fact of his defeat was made known to him.

The editor of the Spectator knows full well that no party can long retain the public confidence which is not united on principle; and that a victory gained by a party divided upon important principles is no guaranty of power or ability to render service to the country. Suppose Mr. Van Buren should be elected by the cordial co-operation of Mr. Calhoun's friends, could they act cordially together? Could the one or the other give up their principles upon the great and important subject of the tariff? Could the Pennsylvania, Maryland, New York, Ohio, and New England Democracy abandon a protective tariff, and adopt the Southern doctrine of free trade? Never could the free trade men on the one hand renounce their principles and advocate a protective tariff. To ask this question is but to answer it. Such a thing cannot take place. While the compromise act was in full force, the two portions of the party could act, because this was not then a debatable subject; but it is no longer a settled question, and it is clear that it divides the Democratic party so thoroughly that the two parts can never firmly unite. That party, then, is forever separated—covered, and the two parts must each

stand upon its own platform. With this fact before us, who cannot see what is to be the result of the approaching Presidential contest? It is foreshadowed as clearly as any coming event ever can be, and none but those who wilfully shut their eyes can fail to see it in "the signs of the times."

Mr. Calhoun will not, it is evident, permit his name to be presented to the Baltimore Convention as a candidate for its nomination to the Presidency; and Mr. Buchanan having withdrawn, and Governor Cass and Colonel Johnson not having half a dozen friends each in it, the coast is now clear for Mr. Van Buren, who will receive the almost unanimous vote of the convention on the first ballot.

We say it is evident Mr. Calhoun will not permit his name to be presented to the Baltimore Convention: we judge so from the language of the Spectator, which, in reply to an inquiry from the Richmond Enquirer whether the statement of the Columbia Chronicle that he would not be true, says, "unless the Constitution is to yield to policy—our country to our party—we can have but one course with respect to a convention organized upon the Syracuse plan, on the model of the electoral colleges—have nothing to do with it, excepting on one principle—to reform it. If this is hopeless, we must hopelessly turn away, and, with thousands by our sides or alone, hold fast to our integrity and the Constitution." This is plain language—a frank and candid reply.

## THE SOUTH—SLAVERY—MR. ADAMS.

The following remarks of the Editor of the Richmond Whig, seem to us to be the most sensible and rational we have seen for many years, on the subject of Slavery, in any journal south of the Potomac. The hit at the Southern braggadocios is as fair as it is merited. It cannot be denied that the idle threats, magnificent talk, and windy bluster of a few men from the South "born without fear," have rendered the term, "Southern Chivalry," but a mere synonyme for gasconade:

"Mr. Adams' Views on Abolition—Sensitiveness of the South.—The sentiments of Mr. Adams on the subject of Abolition, often as they have been expressed, have never, to our mind, been so forcibly and fully presented to the world, as in the speech which we present to our readers to-day. It will there be seen that Mr. Adams is no Abolitionist—that he has never been in any favor with that party—and that he has been regarded as an Abolitionist, merely because he has thought it his duty to defend the Right of Petition, assailed, as he conceived it to be, through the side of that party.

The sentiments of Mr. Adams are such as are entertained by the large body of well educated men at the South—they are such as have been expressed by the first statesmen among us—they precisely coincide with those of Mr. Thomas J. Randolph, Gov. McDowell, and the Editor of the Enquirer—they are precisely such as were advanced by this paper during the session of the Legislature of 1831, 1832, nay, we will go further—they are such as were entertained by Thomas Jefferson in the full vigor of his intellect, and propagated not only through the medium of letters to his intimate friends, but through that of his celebrated work, "The Notes on Virginia," written during the progress of the American war. Why then should Mr. Adams be ranked among the enemies of Southern institutions, since his sentiments accord so exactly with those of the man who is the peculiar idol of Southern politicians—who is, or is assumed to be, the very incarnation of their tenets?

We believe there are few men in this portion of the Union, who do not think in their hearts, that it would have been better that slavery had never been among us. Fastened upon our fathers, against their consent, by the grasping spirit of English speculation, it has grown to such a height, that there is no feasible plan of getting rid of it. The laws of the country recognize slaves as property—the money of thousands and tens of thousands is invested in them—the interests of widows, orphans, and every other description of helpless persons, is involved in them to a large amount. In this condition of affairs, it appears almost impossible to fall upon any plan of eventual emancipation. To liberate the slave population and allow them to reside among us, is what no rational man in this community will think of for a moment. It would take the navy of the world to transport them to Africa, or to any other coast across the water. To think of emancipating them now, just at this time, and all at once, therefore, appears to us, a project Utopian in its nature, and one which no practical man will entertain for a moment. The slaves of the South actually at this moment are more numerous than were the children of Israel, when they left the flesh-pots of Egypt, and under the guidance of the Almighty, set out for the Land of Promise. This Exodus would be accompanied with difficulties of which the former affords no example.

For the extirpation of slavery, therefore, we must trust to time. There is no occasion, now, to bring up the subject. "Sufficient for the day is the evil thereof."

In connexion with this subject, we will be excused for briefly advertng, again, to a subject on which we touched a few days since; the airs, namely, which certain Southern Members of Congress, think themselves entitled to assume, whenever the South or its institutions is even so much as hinted at. We believe we understand perfectly well the motives by which such persons are governed—their eyes are generally fixed upon their constituents, and their speeches, on such occasions, are addressed to Buncombe. It is to acquire a little importance at home, that they fly out whenever the subject is mentioned. We will not shame their manhood so much as to believe, for a moment, that any one among them, is really alarmed when the subject is introduced! If, however, contrary to our present belief, there be really any person so very timid among them, we can assure them, to their comfort, they have no cause for alarm. Let them look at the course of the Senate! Do they notice that agitation is calmed entirely in that body—that the members walk the streets in safety—and that nobody's throat has yet been cut? We would barely suggest, that these stage tricks are getting a little stale; they told well no doubt, for awhile, but the audience

can now see the machinery and the illusion is gone! A little common sense, a little practical wisdom are the things most wanted at present. Cant has had its day, and can take no longer. The people have learned to distinguish between chivalry and the braggadocio spirit that wears its mask—between Achilles himself in armor, and Patroclus disguised in his armor. The Southern gentlemen, who rant so furiously, whenever this subject is brought up, will never persuade the world to believe that they are anything more than they really are; very good, quiet, honest gentlemen; but no heroes, at least so far as they have given any evidence of their gallantry.

EXAMPLES.—A free trade paper says the amount of British sovereigns now in the vaults of the New York banks is \$13,000,000. How came it there? The present tariff accounts for it. We receive pay for our exports in British gold instead of her manufactures. Which is best for the interests of the country?

THE CAT OUT.—A free trade paper in New York objects to the present duty on foreign flour. The reason is, that the duty keeps foreign wheat out of the country. Let it come in free, and flour would be twenty per cent. cheaper. How do our farmers like such doctrine as this!—*Roch. Dem.*

The New York Tribune says that the Political Abolition Convention lately held at Utica vehemently denounced John Quincy Adams as "recrunt to the cause of Human Liberty!" He must feel bad about it.

"MORE OF THE SAME KIND."—The Whigs of Monroe county, New York, (the 28th Congressional district,) held a Convention on the 23d inst. at Rochester; Col. AMOS SAWYER was appointed a delegate to the National Convention in May. Resolutions declaring "HENRY CLAY" to be the first, second, and only choice of the Whigs of that district, were received with three cheers. The Hon. MILLARD FILLMORE was declared to be their choice for the Vice Presidency.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Whig State Convention of Pennsylvania held their Convention on the 22d of January. Among those talked of for Governor on the right side are Gen. James Irvin of Centre, Gen. Philip Markle of Westmoreland, Harmer Denny of Pittsburg, Ner Middleswarth of Union, John Strohm, William Heister, and E. C. Reigart of Lancaster, John Banks of Berks, and Geo. W. Toland of Philadelphia. Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, has declined a nomination.

CUMBERLAND COAL.—The New York Sun states that they are beginning to introduce this bituminous coal in that city, and it is said to ignite easily, burn freely, and throw out as much heat nearly as Liverpool, though as yet not as clean. The coal is brought from a large field, 1,500 acres in extent, as we hear, and where the strata are 10 feet in thickness, at Frostburg, in Maryland, about 8 miles west of Cumberland. It is conveyed to Baltimore on the railroad, and to Washington by the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. It is brought round here in coasters, and when the field is thoroughly worked must become a favorite fuel, if afforded at the moderate price for which—with the facility of extracting it—it should be.

Chief Justice John Buchanan, of Maryland, is said to be so ill at his residence near Williamsport, Md., that but little hopes are entertained for his recovery. The State will lose a talented Judge, and an honest man, in his demise.

By a gentleman who arrived in town last night, we learn that a young man, formerly of Tennessee, named Wasson, was murdered in Laporte county, Indiana, about ten days ago, by General Beardsley, whose daughter he had seduced. The General took the young man into a room, referred to the condition of his daughter, and demanded of W. to marry her, when, on his refusing, the injured father drew a pistol and shot him through the head. Gen. B. delivered himself up to the authorities. He was the first settler on Four Mile Prairie, in Michigan, a good citizen, and beloved of all.—*Cin. Commercial.*

The Locofoco party is at present afflicted with a number of diseases, either of which must prove mortal—disorganization, dissatisfaction, and dismay—bickerings, brawlings, broils, breaches and bravadoes, have so weakened and debilitated the party, that even hickory bark can't save it. *Harrisburg Intelligencer.*

THE WAGES OF FACTORY GIRLS.—The Cincinnati Atlas, in speaking of a factory in that city for the manufacture of cotton bagging, in which 55 girls and 45 men are employed, says:

"A little girl at this establishment quit work on Saturday, at 2 o'clock, having woven thirty cuts, equal to 1,530 yards, from Monday morning, for which she was paid 20 cents per cut, being six dollars for less than as many days employment."

Poor Girl! how the Locos, who are opposed to American manufactures, must pity her! Only six dollars a week for the labor of "little girls," in a city where superfine flour is 1½ cents a pound, and chickens 8 cents a pair! What an injury to 55 girls to be thus employed or not, just as they choose!—*Brooklyn News.*

POST OFFICE ROBBERY.—William A. Bacon, a clerk in the Albany post office, was arrested on the 25th instant upon a charge of mail robbery. Before his commitment he made a full confession to the postmaster, restored what money he had in his possession, and informed Mr. Wasson what use he had made of the balance. He commenced his career of crime about two weeks ago, and was in the habit of taking letters from the northern mail, that usually arrives while the other clerks are away to their dinners. He had taken from time to time, in money and drafts, something over a thousand dollars, of which he had expended \$150 for lottery tickets. Most of the letters, with the money re-enclosed, have been forwarded to their destination. This unfortunate young man had previously borne a good character.—*Albany Journal.*

From the Baltimore Patriot.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

We have received from our Annapolis correspondent, a copy of the Message of Gov. Thomas, which was delivered on the 27th inst. to the Legislature.

The State debt of all kinds, productive and unproductive, is \$16,376,658 95.

The annual charge on account of the public debt, over and above all receipts from the productive loans, is \$626,821 16.

The arrearages for interest is \$1,171,872 89.

The present taxes, &c., will only produce about \$450,000.

But this statement of the debt and responsibilities, though strictly correct, is calculated to produce erroneous ideas of the actual obligations of the State, and the ability of the people to pay it.

In the message, the amount of the debt of Maryland is put down at \$16,376,657 95, including arrears of interest. This is the liability of the State gloomily set forth. The real debt on which the people are at this time called on to pay an interest, is as follows:

Debt stated by the Governor	\$16,376,657 95
Deduct subscriptions to the B. & O. R. R. Co. not used, bearing no interest	3,175,000 00
	13,201,657 95

And there is a sinking fund, which is in the State's own stock, reducing the debt by that amount of

	1,283,394 09
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\$11,918,261 86

Which is the amount on which the people are called to pay the interest provided by the different acts under which the debt was created.

The actual debt of the State, otherwise stated, being the bonds outstanding independent of arrears of interest is

	12,011,393 94
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From which the sinking fund is to be deducted

	1,283,394 09
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10,727,998 85

So that \$10,727,998 85, would to-day pay the principal of the debt of the State

Add to this, however, the arrears of interest

	1,171,872 97
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11,899,871 82

Which is accurately the debt of Maryland, and which would be paid off by this sum to-day so far as it has been incurred.

The attention of the Legislature is directed to the present laws for collecting taxes, and some amendment to give them efficiency pointed out, as absolutely necessary.

The law for the sale of the public works has failed of effecting its purpose; but it is proposed that a sale could not be effected by authorizing an exchange of the shares of the several internal improvement companies for State stocks, on terms to be prescribed by the Legislature—but at the same time reserving to the State a supervisory control.

He argues against an assumption of the State debts by the General Government, either directly, or indirectly by pledging the public lands for their redemption; and makes statements on this head after the manner of the reasoning of the Locofocos, but is perhaps as little charged with ultraism as could be expected.

The following paragraph on the subject of the public debt, will be responded to by every true son of Maryland:

"The debt of Maryland, however unwisely contracted, was created by the representatives of her people. This being the case, every principle of honor, as well as of justice, makes it the imperative duty of the people to essay every effort to meet the obligations which their own agents have imposed. Any movement to avoid the responsibility of so doing, cannot but react most prejudicially, upon the good fame of our State."

The conclusion drawn from the assumptions in the following sentence, is not so clear as we could desire, but still it is in the right spirit:

"If the Legislature, at its present session, will so modify the tax law as to ensure a faithful execution, and exchange its stock in the public works in the manner already indicated (in the message) and will use its bank capital for the liquidation of its indebtedness, there is reason to hope, that in a short time the Treasury will be in a condition promptly to meet all demands upon it."

Suit has been instituted against some delinquent collectors of the State tax, and unless the Legislature order otherwise, it is intended to institute suit against all collectors who shall be delinquent on the 20th of January next.

The subject of the reduction of fare on the Washington railroad is called to the attention of the Legislature. This reduction is called for by the interests of the State and the road: and, unless reduced, the already lessened revenues from the road may be expected to be further decreased the next year. The railroad company understand this, but as the Legislature have entire control over the matter, the company have not the power to reduce, as they desire, the fare for travelling over the road. Under the very clear case of necessity made out by a statement of the facts in the case, it can hardly be doubted that the Legislature will authorize the reduction.

The report of the Maryland penitentiary is referred to, and the condition of that institution shown to be prosperous and satisfactory; and other matters of local or minor importance alluded to.

The report of the president and directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company is specially referred to, and the absolute necessity of doing something with that work strongly urged.

The concluding paragraph is full of encouragement for the future; and the high expectations of the Governor, and the hopes which he indulges, all good citizens will participate in.

NOTICE.—On account of the Fair now being held at Concert Hall (Todd's), the Pupils of my Juvenile Vocal Class will meet, as usual, at Apollo Hall, on Monday afternoon next, at 4 o'clock. The Pupils are requested to be punctual.

The ladies and gentlemen of the Senior Class will meet at my house on Wednesday afternoon, as usual. The Evening Class of ladies and gentlemen will be formed at Concert Hall on Monday evening, the 16th of January, when a regular course of vocal instruction will be commenced.

JOHN H. HEWITT,  
Professor of Music.

THE Stockholders in the Firemen's Insurance Company, who are members of the PERSEVERANCE FIRE COMPANY, are notified that an election for Directors will be held on Monday evening, January 1, at half past 7 o'clock, at the engine house.

## LOCAL NEWS.

REMEMBER THE POOR!—On Thursday night the new Concert Hall (Todd's), a few doors west of Brown's Hotel, was opened by the Ladies of the "Union Benevolent Society," with a rich display of useful and fancy articles. Aside from the elegance of the display, the object of this Fair should attract the attention of the liberal and humane of all denominations of Christians—it is for the immediate relief of the suffering poor; and at this inclement season of the year, surely no one will be backward in coming forward. Too much praise can not be awarded to the philanthropic lady at the head of the concern—the wife of the worthy pastor of the F street Presbyterian Church—like an angel of charity, she is ever seen foremost in the ranks of the humane and benevolent. The other ladies, also, will receive the blessings of the poor and destitute for their disinterested exertions in the holy cause of charity. Gentlemen, if you have any money to spare—now is your time—it will come back to you tenfold, in the consciousness of having poured relief into the cup of poverty.

THE FAIR AT CARUSI'S.—This agreeable place of resort still continues nightly to attract crowds of the beauty and fashion of the metropolis. The display has rarely, if ever, been equalled in this city. The articles exhibited for sale are of the most varied and beautiful character; and the charming tact and brusquerie of the pretty vendors are fatal to the pockets of the bachelors and young men about town.

HARPER'S PICTORIAL BIBLE.—We have just received from Gideon Brooke the first number of the Pictorial Bible, from the "Harper's Press." It is the most splendid specimen of typography it has ever been our good fortune to examine. The large frontispieces, the titles to the Old and New Testaments, family records, presentation plate, historical illustrations, vignettes, and initial letters to the chapters, &c., &c., are from original designs made expressly for this work by J. G. Chapman, formerly of this city, and executed by Adams, and will comprise 1,600 in number. We recommend to all, not only citizens, but strangers now in the city, to call at Brooke's, Pennsylvania avenue, next to Beers's hotel, and examine the work as a production of art, if not to purchase. It will well repay the trouble.

That hole in the avenue, near Fuller's hotel, is a dangerous place for pedestrians, particularly after night. It has been uncovered for the last three days, and still remains so. Whose duty is it to have it closed? We merely ask for information, as we have the interests of the Corporation at heart, and do not wish to see them mulcted in heavy damages for the loss of life or the fracture of a limb. Will the one whose business it is, please correct the nuisance?

NATIONAL THEATRE.—We learn that this establishment will re-open in the course of the coming week with an equestrian company of acknowledged merit. The parquette has been removed to make room for a commodious ring. The lessee, Mr. Emery, is a dashing fellow, and appears determined to leave no means untried to gratify the wishes of the community.

## ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

DECEMBER 29, 1843.  
INDIAN QUEEN (BROWN'S) HOTEL.  
Jabez L. Smith, Va.; F. G. Senter, New York; Wm. Vance, and A. B. Lacosta, New Orleans; N. A. Okeson, Alexandria, D. C.; Judge Catron and lady, Tenn.; E. J. Dubois, Baltimore; D. Myerle, St. Louis, Mo.

CITY (FULLER'S) HOTEL.  
Wm. Cecil, and E. P. Brown, Md.; Capt. Conner, U. S. N.; Geo. D. Miles, Va.; O. M. Patton, New Orleans; H. J. Sullivan, New Orleans; Richard Thomas and lady, Alabama; Samuel Morse, Ark.; James Murry, Ireland.

EXCHANGE (TYLER'S) HOTEL.  
W. Carpenter and lady, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Dolan, Petersburg, Va.; J. G. Wilson, New York.

TEMPERANCE (BEERS'S) HOTEL.  
Robert Harroll, Baltimore; Thomas C. Theaker, Ohio; Mr. Whinton, Vt.; Jacob Morrill, N. H.

VIRGINIA (SWEETING'S) HOTEL.  
James Chaney, Baltimore; Mr. Garrett, Va.

## MARRIAGES.

On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Edwards, Mr. GEORGE H. FURNEY and Miss MARY E. DOWDEN, all of Washington city. At the United States Hotel, Harper's Ferry, on Wednesday, the 20th instant, by the Rev. T. D. Hoover, Capt. LUTWELL C. J. CHIPLEY, of Frederick county, and Miss JANE R. WOODS, daughter of the late Andrew Woods, of that town.

## MARINE JOURNAL.

### PORT OF GEORGETOWN.

DECEMBER 29, 1843.

### ARRIVED.

Barque Richmond, Kiburn, from Salem, with plaster, to F. Dodge.  
Schr. Sarah Waters, Kelley, from Boston via Alexandria, with plaster to Geo. Waters, and sugar to sundries.  
Schr. George Bartol, Williams, from Havre de Grace, with coal to W. H. Edes and John Hopkins.

The Rev. President BACON, of the Columbian College, D. C., will, by Divine permission, preach in the Hall of the House of Representatives to-morrow at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SONS OF TEMPERANCE. TIMOTHY DIVISION No. 1, D. C., will assemble at their room, on Monday evening, January 1, at early candlelight, for the purpose of attending the Total Abstinence Mass Meeting, to be held at the Wesley Chapel. Brothers visiting the city are respectfully invited to join with the Division.